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DEMOCRAT-ADVANCE.

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DENVER—E. B. CORSE, Assistant.
COLORADO CITY—H. L. BENTLEY, Manager.

Weather Report.

For Gulf states fair weather, southwest varying to northwest winds; stationary or lower temperature, in the west portion higher pressure.

THE GAZETTE has yet to hear of any town or city in the state making application for a branch of the lunatic asylum.

EX-GOVERNOR ST. JOHN having signally failed in establishing prohibition in Kansas, has gone East on a lecturing tour.

Two hundred thousand dollars are wanted to complete the census returns of 1890. Of what practical value will the report be by the time it reaches the public, which pays for the work?

The Republicans of Ohio, are fighting shy of the temperance question. In this, as in all other matters, there is no principle involved that they are not willing to sacrifice in order to obtain votes.

GOVERNOR IRELAND enunciates a correct and equitable principle in regard to the duties of telegraph companies. They should not be permitted to take a citizen's money knowing they are unable to give him prompt service in return.

A BILL is pending in the Illinois Legislature to make gambling a felony. So long as it is made a misdemeanor gambling will go on in public. When it is a felony it will go on in secret, and the damage done to society will be materially lessened.

WHAT the United States lacks in naval facilities on the water it makes up in naval officers on the land. Over a hundred of these uniformed gentry are present in the galleries pending discussion of the bill to cut down pay and numbers.

It is time is rapidly passing when the trees and ornamental shrubbery are planted to advantage, and the farmer urges all who have the means to spare to plant a few trees and cultivate them carefully. The planter will amply repay the expenditure involved.

ANOTHER session of congress seems probable. There are now only twenty-six riding days, and three important appropriation bills are not yet act upon. Added to this is the tariff bill, which the Republicans must thrust through in some shape or other their chances of success in the presidential election will be greatly reduced.

It is estimated that the surplus revenue of the government under the present tariff is \$150,000,000 and the proposed revision will not reduce it more than \$10,000,000. In this connection it is said that the president has expressed determination to call an extra session of congress, if there is not a revision of the tariff.

EX-SENATOR CHAFFEE, the millionaire of the Sierras, takes a peculiar view of the future of the grand old party. Heails to see in the vast army of Republican office-seekers any available presidential timber entitled to the confidence of himself or the general public. Th ex-senator always had a faculty of "standing from under" when the work came.

THE GAZETTE does not propose to sit as an arbitrator between the city and county authorities in their quarrel about the maintenance of a hospital for the indigent poor who are found in our midst, but in the interest of suffering humanity it suggests that when an unfortunate sufferer comes along that a true be called and his wants provided for.

THE election of THOMAS M. BOWEN for United States senator from Colorado, puts an end to the most unseemly squabble for office that has been witnessed in this country for a number of years. Fabulous sums of money were expended to obtain votes and it finally became necessary to select a compromise candidate. Bitter feelings have been engendered that will exert an influence in the politics of the state for years to come.

that case. Assertions have been made that the design of this treaty is to promote the ends of certain railroad corporations in this country and Mexico rather than the public good. There is probably no truth at all in these stories, for what will promote the business of the railroads connecting the two countries can certainly do no harm to the public. Mr. Voorhees, who has recently developed into a roaring protectionist, may be expressing in his resolution to the alarm of protection over the modicum of free trade that is proposed in this treaty; but that is no reason why it should be discussed with closed doors, as if its success depended on the secrecy with which its contents are kept from the people of the two countries. Whether the treaty contains much or little reciprocity, the public has a right to know what is in it and the consideration on which it is urged. This kind of treaty is the homage which protection pays to the spirit of commercial freedom. The two systems of protection and free trade cannot be expected to work harmoniously together. In the treaty with the Sandwich Islands the islanders get the products of this country free, while the prices of Hawaiian sugar consumed by the people of the Pacific coast are regulated by the rates of the duty paid on sugar imported from other regions. A little reciprocity with Mexico may work better in the protective systems of the two countries. But let the discussion of the terms be open and public in the senate of the United States.

THE Texas legislature has voted an appropriation to supply daily papers to be distributed by the members to their constituency to keep them informed as to legislation. We thought some means would soon be adopted to get rid of the \$1,000,000 surplus in the treasury. Perhaps they take the view of Senator Thompson, in Tennessee, that the people ought to be kept informed as to the progress of the most instructive literature. *—Nashville Banner.*

The *Banner* should not take a "perhaps" view of the daily paper as an instructor and educator. It is unquestionably the greatest vehicle for the dissemination of information that the present age enjoys, and the Texas legislators are wise in their day and generation by giving recognition of the fact.

THE fruit canning business is being rapidly transferred from the banks of the Atlantic to the shores of the Pacific. California put up 600,000 cases of canned fruits in 1892, a large increase over the preceding year, and the crop of 1893 will be still larger. The superiority of fruits from the Pacific slope is admitted, and the facilities of transportation are such as to enable the canning establishments to get their product to market early. Vegetables of all kinds are being added to the industries of the West, and New England is about to lose the monopoly of this, as well as other manufacturing industries.

SEVERAL attempts have recently been made by some of its esteemed contemporaries, to demolish the GAZETTE for an article published some time since, opposing prohibition. We have watched these attempts carefully, hoping some one would set up an argument against our position, but nothing approaching it has yet appeared. Our space is too valuable to be given to comments on these wails and this sentimental gush, founded on fancy and ignoring facts. The GAZETTE recognizes the evils of intemperance and deprecates them. It is striving to suppress these evils, but it has carefully reviewed the facts and considered all things; it has compared the results of all efforts and studied the effects of all attempts to suppress this great evil, and it bases its opposition to prohibition on incontrovertible facts which none of its contemporaries can successfully contradict.

THE supreme court of the United States has deliberately slapped congress in the face, and insulted the memory of CHARLES SUMNER. It has decided one of the most important suits that has been before it since the late war, in declaring unconstitutional a section of the civil rights act. The section declared unconstitutional is the one which says: "If two or more persons in any state or territory conspire to go in disguise on the highway or on the premises of another, for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or any class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges under the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authority of any state or territory from giving or securing to all persons within such state or territory equal protection of the laws, each such person shall be punished by a fine not less than \$500, nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for not less than six months, nor more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment." The decision of the court in this case is in perfect harmony with public opinion to revise the ideas formed in war times and in times of danger to the Union. It sounds like a recurrence to sound Democratic ideas of government. And now comes the announcement of a similar decision in the district court at Austin, where the suit will of course end under the precedent of the fact established in the supreme court of the unconstitutionality of the law.

SENATOR VORHEES has certainly struck a popular chord in his resolution that the senate sit with open doors, while considering all matters pertaining to commercial treaties. As the resolution declares, the debates and votes should be had with open doors in order that the people may be informed of the measures in progress, that they may remonstrate in time against injurious schemes, and that they may expose any improper methods that may be employed to promote personal interests at public expense. No more need be added to the argument. Secret treaties and secret deliberations over them belong to an age when the masses of the people were supposed to have small concern in such matters. That this notion prevails to some extent to this day is manifest from the fact that the senate of the United States still refuses to consider commercial treaties with open doors. This resolution is peculiarly appropriate in view of the proposed treaty of reciprocity with Mexico, and from its tenor is evidently designed to meet

the people; let us not be moved by the selfish calls of ship-owners and ship-builders who seek government bounties; let us not use the treasury of a common government to enrich preferred classes, but let us give to the people measures of genuine and general relief; let us establish free ships as our permanent policy; last, but not least, in importance, let us so reform the tariff as to expunge forever from our statute-books all vestiges of protection, which with us is the sum of legislative wrongs and an illiad of economic woes.

Others in commendable fervors of patriotism have expressed longings for the period when merchant ships flying proud emblems of American nationality shall carry not only our own exports and imports, but shall largely effect the commercial exchanges of other nations. Sir, I am not so insensible to the promptings of national pride as to be unaffected by like feelings. I, too, would rejoice to see the day, if its developments could be rightfully accomplished, when flags fashioned like that which hangs above your chair fixed to the mast heads of uncounted and countless ships, should stream in the winds of every clime, and thus proclaim to the nations the ocean supremacy of the American Union.

But, at the same time, in connection with that flag I cherish a higher and a better aspiration. It is that the national authority which its presence asserts may never be extended on land or water by an illegitimate and wrongful exercise of the sovereign power of taxation; that this authority may never be upheld at home nor signalized abroad through the agency of subsidies unjustly wrung from the hard earnings of tax-oppressed labor; but wherever that bright emblem may be, whether floating over home soil or under alien skies, whether to be met with on one or all the seas, it may ever symbolize the great principles of true constitutional government among which none are more vital than uniformity and equality of taxation, unjust privileges to none and equal protection of the laws to all.

Animal Sagacity.

I admire his perseverance. Some people call it obstinacy, but they take a narrow view of the burro's character. They look at him through a single-barreled eye-glass. I have seen a burro work for hours to get his foot stuck in an empty tomato can. When he has succeeded I have known him to go miles out of the way, in the darkness of midnight, to wake up some drowsy prospector with his melancholy tintinnabulation. I have known him to come back repeatedly with his acrend, although he had not been covered, and no floral offerings had been received. I have seen him crawl under the projecting bed of a railroad wagon and strain every nerve to boost it off the road. True, he did not succeed in his main desire, but he did everlastingly smash two coffee-pots and destroy the continuity of his owner's bedding.

I have seen him desert a bundle of hay to go away and munch cactus and gravel. He couldn't get the same amount of nourishment from the latter in the same space of time, but he seemed to be influenced by such a consideration.

I respect his digestive apparatus. One day I stood on the mountain side with a dyspeptic from Greeley, who for years had eaten nothing but grain bread and cracked wheat. We were watching a burro feed. As the animal slowly and conscientiously chewed up the flour and gunny sacks, got away with the salt bags and ham covers, gathered in brown paper and old socks, and finally tackled a large-sized sardine box, the tears welled up in the eyes of the Greeley man, and in a husky voice he said: "Gracious, if I could only do that."

I worship the intellect of the burro. He cannot be humbugged. He knows when he is within clubbing distance, and when he is not you can yell at him till he black in the face, but he won't move. Some of the incidents that attest his sagacity are almost marvelous. I was once sitting on a soft sandstone boulder in the little town of C—. Down the meandering street came old Skipton, driving before him a most remarkable jackass I ever saw. In the ruggedness of his physical composition he was scenic. Half of his left ear was gone, and numerous clear places on his hide made it apparent that he was addicted to the hot bath.

"Where did you get that wreck?" I asked.

Special Inducement IN CLOTHING AND ALL WINTER GOODS TO Make room for spring stock, which will on very soon, at EVANS & MARTIN

"Wreck," he replied scornfully, "why, you tenderfoot, that's Henry Ward Beecher. He's the father of his country, and he's just got more brain power than any jack in this state."

"Well, I should blush. Why, I'll just tell you a little act he did yesterday. We was a working up on the High Hopes—me and Jim Atkinson, my partner—and we got to feeling a little peckish about noon, and I went up to the shanty to fire up. Well, Jim he was sucking up a few pounds of ore to have sampled, and Mr. Ward was standing by, and somehow Jim he slipped and fell in the shaft, but he caught on the bucket, and she commenced a-lying down like thunder, and the shaft was near on to a hundred feet. Well, what did Beecher do? Why, he knew that it wouldn't do to try and catch the handle, so he just backed up again the windlass and held hard till he stopped her and saved Jim's life; that's what he did, and I'll take my paralyzed oath on it, and so'll Jim. See where it took the skin off his haunches."

The cuticle was evidently gone, and Skip looked most solemnly in earnest. I could not doubt him. We went across the street, and Skip took a little ginger in his.

What Young Steers are Worth.

The inquiry for young steers was never as great since the commencement of the Texas cattle drive as it is now. There are buyers here from all of the grass states and all want cattle, though some of the old hand ones try to play indifferent, and say "prices are too high, can't afford it, they will be worth less at Dodge, &c." Fortunately for Texas, if they are too high for these gentlemen, there is lots of room at home and money enough to hold all the young steers until they grow into beef. There won't be enough leave the state for everybody to get what he wants, and those who wait for lower prices, will be found "out in the cold." We have heard the same tune of "too high" preached for the last seven years, and get knew that Northern ranchmen were making greater profits out of the cattle bought than the cowboys who raised and drove them ever thought of. If Texas stockmen would set a price on their stock, and not go begging buyers to make a bid on them, they would soon learn that young steers are worth more money than they have ever sold for, and more money is now asked for them. A yearling steer sold at Dodge for \$16, is the cheapest property and the best paying investment that can be bought. Two years hence he will sell at a three-year-old, for \$35, leaving a net profit of 50 per cent per annum to the man who holds him, after paying for losses.

Mr. Voorhees, in his resolutions requiring the public discussion of reciprocity treaties, speaks of the danger from corporate interests. This is a fling at Gould and Grant, and the Mexican railway system. These interests are the backbone of the reciprocity idea; without their support it would have failed, or would never have been born. The idea is sound, and should not fall of public good because of the interest in it. It is opposed by the protection lobby, and in this dog-eat-dog conflict, we are for the thing that is in principle right, believing that if the devil brings it the Lord sent it.

The custom house returns at Boston furnish an indication of the small figure American vessels play in ocean commerce. Last year there cleared, at that port, of foreign tonnage, 2,463 vessels, aggregating 883,546 tons; of American vessels, 563, aggregating 290,955 tons, and most of these vessels were coast traders. The excess of foreign tonnage is greater at other ports.

A Just Comparison.

A railroad commission in Texas would be about as valuable to the state as was the tariff commission to the United States. *—Tyler Courier.*

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Special to the GAZETTE.

Galveston, January 30.—Spots opened this morning unchanged in tone, with offerings and fair demand. Sales were 1,375 bales, market closing steady at following quotations: Ordinary 75¢; good ordinary 85¢; low middling 95¢; middling 105¢; good middling 115¢; middling fair 125¢. Receipts 1,715 bales; exports 2,400 bales. New Orleans, January 30.—Unusually large receipts, depressed spots and futures here; on low to good middling, inclusive. There was scarcely any change at New York. Liverpool was easier on spots, and one-sixty-fourth to two-sixty-fourths off on futures; spots steady; receipts 1,000; good ordinary 85¢; low middling 95¢; middling 115¢; good middling 125¢. Others unchanged; futures steady; sales 35,800.

February 1, 1893. 9 7/8 9 7/8

Receipts at all U. S. ports. Exports at all U. S. ports. Stock in presses. Sugar quoted unchanged, Molasses easier; prime 38. Others unchanged. Coffee—Strong, active, unchanged.

FUTURES.

Galveston, January 30.—Market dull but steady and at noon was 10 points lower than at last closing. Sales 630 bales, market closing dull but steady the following quotations:

March 9 7/8
April 9 7/8
May 9 7/8
June 9 7/8
July 9 7/8
August 9 7/8
September 9 7/8
October 9 7/8
November 9 7/8

Press Market Report.

Cotton.

St. Louis, January 30.—Cotton—middling 95¢; receipts 6,500; sales 2,500. Liverpool, January 30.—Cotton—uplands, 5 1/4-5 1/2; Orleans, 5 1/4; sales 100,000. New Orleans, January 30.—Cotton—middling 95¢; receipts 15,700.

Stocks and Money.

New York, January 30, 12 m.—Money prime 1 1/2 per cent; low grade 1 1/4 per cent; change steady at 82 1/2 long; 83 1/2 sight; notes 1/4 lower for 1/4, otherwise unchanged. New York, January 30.—Stocks steady. Oil, 10 1/2; corn, 1 1/2; wheat, 1 1/2; cotton, 1 1/2; sugar, 1 1/2; molasses, 1 1/2; coffee, 1 1/2; tea, 1 1/2; rice, 1 1/2; flour, 1 1/2; meat, 1 1/2; butter, 1 1/2; eggs, 1 1/2; fruit, 1 1/2; vegetables, 1 1/2; other goods, 1 1/2.

Live Stock.

St. Louis, January 30.—Cattle, low and weak; good grades 4 1/2-5 1/2; butchers stock 3 1/2-4 1/2. Hogs higher at 6 1/2-7 1/2. Sheep unchanged; good to fancy native 4 1/2-5 1/2.

Grain.

St. Louis, January 30.—Wheat—High 1 1/2-1 3/4; low 1 1/4-1 1/2; corn lower at 43¢; Kansas City, January 30.—Wheat—High 1 1/2-1 3/4; low 1 1/4-1 1/2; corn lower at 43¢; Kansas City, January 30.—Wheat—High 1 1/2-1 3/4; low 1 1/4-1 1/2; corn lower at 43¢.

Groceries.

St. Louis, January 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Pork 17 1/2-18 1/2; short ribs 8 1/2-9 1/2; corn steady; long clear 9 1/2; short clear 10 1/2. St. Louis, January 30.—Flour dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at 11. Corn steady at 43 1/2. Pork 17 1/2-18 1/2; short ribs 8 1/2-9 1/2; corn steady; long clear 9 1/2; short clear 10 1/2.

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